

## CURRENCY BILL DEADLOCK.

## CONTINUAL DISCUSSION RESULTS IN CHAOS.

After a stormy day's session currency committee conference broke up without prospect of agreement—President Wilson arranged for conference with leader of insurgents.

Washington, July 24.—The administration currency bill today became the centre of chaos in the conference of Democratic members of the house banking and currency committee. After a stormy day's session, the conference broke up tonight with an interminable vista of opposition and discussion opened, and the prospects of an agreement on the bill apparently reduced to a vague and shadowy hope.

Even Chairman Glass, champion of the bill on the house side, was about ready to abandon the idea of getting his colleagues together. President Wilson regarded the situation as so serious that he arranged for a conference at the White House tonight with Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the house rules committee, who has been advising with the "insurgent" committeemen. The interview lasted until well into the night.

The conference today was turbulent from the outset. After reopening discussion of the fundamental feature of the bill, the government control through the broad powers of the proposed federal reserve board, Representative Bulkeley of Ohio held the floor for an hour in a discussion of President Wilson's attitude toward the bill.

It became apparent that the proposal to keep this board a strict government institution, urged by President Wilson as one of the essentials, was a point of wide disagreement.

Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina presented a set of amendments practically rewriting the essentials of the bill. These amendments, framed by Representative Henry and Representative Ragsdale, represent the sentiment of the so-called "insurgent" Democrats on the currency question and provide for currency issued on warehouse receipts for cotton, corn and wheat.

Representatives Henry and Ragsdale announced their intention of fighting for the amendments, not only in the conference of the committee Democrats, but also in the full committee, the Democratic caucus and possibly on the floor of the house.

Chairman Glass said tonight that at the close of the day's session he suggested the impossibility of the Democrats agreeing and proposed that they take the uncompleted bill to the full committee and try to reach an agreement with the minority members, or that they take it to the Democratic caucus. The majority, however, believed they should make a further attempt to thresh out their differences in conference.

President Wilson's recently published political work, "The New Freedom," furnished the text of Representative Bulkeley's discussion. Mr. Bulkeley quoted from the president's work passages which, he said, showed that when the book was written President Wilson was opposed to the idea of placing vast governmental responsibilities in the hands of restricted bodies which might in any way be controlled or influenced by financial or industrial interests.

On this basis the Ohio representative argued strenuously against the broad powers conferred on the federal reserve board by the Glass bill. Representative Korbly of Indiana, replied at length to Mr. Bulkeley, and Chairman Glass took a hand in the discussion, which became rather bitter. This controversy continued for a greater part of the meeting, and not a vote was taken on an amendment or a step made in the direction of agreeing to any of the features of the bill.

It is expected the debate on this and other phases of the bill will be extended and that some time will have to be spent in the consideration of the so-called "insurgent" amendments. These propose sweeping changes in the measure.

In a statement accompanying the amendments, Representative Henry tonight criticized the Glass bill as "written wholly in the interest of the creditor classes, the banking fraternity and the financial world, without proper provision for the debtor classes and those who toil and produce and sustain the country."

"If large business and the bankers," said the statement, "are determined to again force the government into partnership with the banks and we are to disregard the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Benton and Bryan and again institute marriage relations between the government and the banks, in order to establish a huge and permanent asset currency plan, then I insist that we so amend and round out the Glass-Owen bill as to permit the farmer and wage earner to come into the scheme on the same terms, at the same cost and upon identical principles upon which

we admit the banker and the commercialist."

With this theory as a basis, the "insurgent" amendments would begin by reforming the proposed federal reserve board. They would authorize a board of nine members, including the secretary of the treasury and secretary of agriculture, and the comptroller of the treasury and six members appointed by the president. Of these, one would be a "person experienced in banking and general business," one a "bona fide representative of industrial labor," and one a "bona fide representative of agriculture."

Except for the banking member of the board, all would be forbidden to hold stock in any bank, trust company, or concern, "the security or paper of which may be handled by any of the banks named under this law."

Another section would provide that ex-presidents of the United States should be deemed ex-officio members of the board.

The amendments would increase the maturity term of paper rediscountable in the federal reserve banks from 60 days, as at present proposed by the Glass bill, to 120 days, and would include in the rediscountable paper farm loan mortgages. The amendments would continue the Glass bill provision for a reserve of 33 1-3 per cent of the bank's total liabilities. They would provide that not more than 50 per cent of the paper rediscounted to a depositing bank should have a maturity of more than 60 days.

The amendments would provide for an issue of "United States notes of not to exceed \$700,000,000" and "in addition thereto a sum equal to the difference between the total amount of national bank notes outstanding at any one given moment and the amount of such notes outstanding at the passage of this act."

These notes would be redeemed in gold at the treasury or at any federal reserve bank.

The all-important feature of the amendment would provide for the division of this new currency into three separate groups for three individual purposes—\$300,000,000 of distinctive "commercial" currency of the United States; \$200,000,000 of "industrial" currency and \$200,000,000 of "agricultural currency."

The commercial currency would be issued to the reserve banks and the industrial currency through the reserve banks to the "States and territories upon legally authorized State or territorial bonds and county and municipal bonds when legally executed and indorsed by the State or territory."

The agricultural currency would be issued through the reserve banks to "farmers upon warehouse or storage certificates, certifying the deposit of cotton, corn or wheat in bonded, insured and solvent warehouses or storage plants to be approved by the federal reserve board."

The industrial currency would be issued for use in internal improvements and such amounts as are taken by States and territories must be repaid in 20 years.

The amendments propose an elaborate scheme for the issue of the agricultural currency. They would provide for the issue of currency to 50 per cent of the market value of warehouse receipts for cotton, when the market price is under 15 cents; for corn when the price is below 60 cents a bushel, and for wheat when the price is less than \$1 a bushel.

There also is a provision authorizing banks not located in reserve or central cities to make loans on "improved and unencumbered farm lands" not to exceed 50 per cent of the lands value.

The much discussed provision for the refunding of the 2 per cent bonds, which secure the present currency by the issue of 3 per cent notes without the circulation prohibition, which was included in the Glass bill, would be eliminated by the "insurgent" amendments.

In his determination to get the currency bill through at this session the president has decided to forego his vacation and remain in Washington continuously until the measure is passed. Suggestions that the senate might adjourn after the tariff was passed and take a recess until November, when consideration of the currency bill might be renewed, have been prevalent in congress, but they do not meet much favor at the White House. Meanwhile the president is watching closely the progress of the bill and regards the vigorous debates among the Democrats on the house banking and currency as a wholesome discussion calculated to bring out a better measure.

When he left the White House tonight Representative Henry said he could not discuss his conference with the president and White House officials were equally reticent. It is expected, however, that Mr. Henry's report on the interview will play a prominent part at tomorrow's meeting of the committee Democrats.

Miss Irma Felder is visiting her father at Pinewood.

## TURKS INVADE BULGARIA.

## CROSS FRONTIER BEFORE DECLARATION OF WAR.

Ferdinand Speaks Bitterly of European Nations Which Allow Treaty to Be Broken.

London, July 24.—Without declaring war and apparently trusting that the jealousies of the powers will prevent European interference, Turkey has begun an invasion of Bulgaria. The Turks have occupied and burned the villages on the Jamboli road and it is reported have pushed their reconnaissances to Philippopolis.

No information has been received as to the strength of the forces that have crossed the frontier. Probably they are only comparatively small bodies of Enver Bey's cavalry. Some skirmishing has occurred on the frontier, but seemingly the Bulgarians have offered no serious resistance.

In Vienna it is reported that the Turks have crossed the Bulgarian frontier in three places, by the Mariza and Lundja valleys, as well as in the direction of Jamboli.

A telegram was received this afternoon from the Bulgarian minister in Paris reporting that Turkish troops had entered the Bulgarian town of Philippopolis, that the populace was fleeing and that the situation was desperate.

The Daily Chronicle reports that the Turks have occupied Dedeagatch on the Aegean sea.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has protested to the powers and appealed for European intervention, but there is no sign that Europe will act. Both Greece and Serbia are throwing obstacles in the way of an armistice, while pushing their attacks in the direction of Sofia.

It is reported Roumania has warned Serbia and Greece that if they continue their advance the Roumanian army will be ordered to occupy Sofia first.

## APPEALS TO EUROPE.

King Ferdinand Calls for Aid Against Turk.

Sofia, July 24.—King Ferdinand today summoned representatives of the powers to the palace and addressed them as follows:

"I am anxious to protest before Europe against the outrageous action of the Turkish army, which, not content with violating the Treaty of London, is engaged in invading the old territory of my kingdom in the direction of Tirnova, Seimenli and Jamboli, and is giving itself up to the most frightful excesses, burning villages, massacring inhabitants and spreading panic throughout Thrace."

"I can not believe that the great powers who signed the diplomatic act now being trodden under foot can regard with indifference what is being done today; and remain passive under the insult placed upon them and to the crimes of which we are the victims. In the distress, in which the Bulgarian nation finds itself, I have appealed on its behalf before the representatives of civilization and beg Europe, through your intermediary, to put an end to the sufferings of people fleeing before the return of their old oppressors."

## AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

Mr. Herman Stelzner, of Lubeck, Germany, in the City.

An interesting visitor to this city is Mr. Herman Stelzner, of Lubeck, Germany, who paid the South and Sumter a visit solely for the purpose of seeing his brother, Richard, who is one of the proprietors of the New York Bakery. Mr. Stelzner is an expert diver and came to the United States to conduct a series of demonstrations before the Navy Department at New York City in behalf of his company, the Draeger Works, of Lubeck, Germany, of which company Mr. Stelzner is chief engineer. The Draeger works are extensive manufacturers of diving apparatus and especially apparatus for effecting rescues from the water and from mining excavations. Besides manufacturing such products, however, they make many instruments for the medical profession in performing dangerous operations. Mr. Stelzner is the inventor of several products of the Draeger Works, notably among his inventions being a little box-like receptacle containing an oxygen solution, which permits a diver remaining under the water without any air connections from above. Mr. Stelzner left Sumter this morning, accompanied by Mr. Richard Stelzner, for New York, from which place he goes to Japan. He is an extensive traveler having practically encircled the globe.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Kizziah A. Hicks to E. Estelle Greene, tract of 175 acres in county, \$5 and other consideration.

Keziah A. Hicks to J. H. Truluck, 123 acres in county, \$5 and other consideration.

## YOUNG GIRL LOSES LIFE.

Miss Jessie Rogers is Drowned While Bathing in Little Pee Dee River.

Mullins, July 24.—Miss Jessie Rogers, the 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jessie Rogers, was drowned this afternoon at Huggins landing, about two miles from Mullins, on the Little Pee Dee River. Miss Rogers, with a party of neighbors, had gone for an afternoon picnic. Members of the party were bathing when Miss Rogers and Miss Sullins, a visitor from Orangeburg, were seen to go down. David Rogers, a brother of Miss Rogers, swam to the rescue but was caught by Miss Sullins and narrowly escaped going under himself. He saved Miss Sullins, but his sister lost her life. The body was recovered two hours later about three hundred yards from the spot where she disappeared.

## SWISS GUARDS OF VATICAN.

Personal Attendants of The Pope for More Than Four Hundred Years.

The Catholic Encyclopedia.

The special military guardians of the palace are the Swiss Guards. The commander has the rank of a colonel of the regular troops and is addressed by this title.

The corps has its special chaplain and chapel, SS. Martino Sebastiano, built by Pius V in 1568. Every candidate for the Guards must be a native Swiss, a Catholic, of legitimate birth, unmarried, under 25 years of age, at least 5 feet 8 inches in height, healthy and free from bodily disfigurement. After 18 years' service each member of the Guards is entitled to a pension for life, amounting to one-half of his pay, and after 30 years' service to full pay.

The Guards are responsible for the guarding of the sacred person of the Pope and the protection of the Apostolic Palaces, all exits from the palaces to the city and the entrance doors to the Papal apartments being intrusted to their charge. They have also to take up their position in all pontifical functions in the Papal chapels and in all other religious functions, both within and without the Apostolic Palaces at which the Pope assists.

The religious privileges of the Guards are very extensive. In all public processions the Swiss Guards take their place immediately behind the Noble Guard. As guards they are subject to the prefect of the Apostolic Palaces and were not in earlier times, like the regular troops, to the Ministry of War. When the Pope occupies the sedia gestatoria, he is surrounded by six of the Swiss Guards, who carry the large swords known as "double-handed." The commander of the Guards is an ex officio privy chamberlain, and has the entry into the Anticamera Segreta; the lieutenant and the sub-lieutenant are ex officio honorary chamberlains, and have the entry only to the throne room, which lies before the Anticamera Segreta. The Swiss Guards are fully armed and have to submit to a strict course of exercise and gymnastics. Football is zealously cultivated by them in the Cortile del Belvedere, and their trumpet corps is splendidly organized. On solemn occasions, such as special functions in the German cemetery, near St. Peter's (Campo Santo Teutonico), which is also the burial place for the Guards, the trumpet corps appears in public.

Even in the fifteenth century the Popes possessed a bodyguard of the Catholic Swiss. In 1505, at the instance of the Swiss Cardinal Schinner, a treaty was made by Julius II with the two cantons of Zurich and Lucerne, in accordance with which these cantons had to supply constantly 250 men as a bodyguard to the Pope. Since this date there has always been about the Pope a corps of Swiss Guards.

At present the Guards possess a strength of exactly 100 men (this has been reduced to 80), including the six officers, who suffice not only for the complete discharge of the various duties of the corps, but also for the maintenance of a watch over the Pope during the night. Their old picturesque uniform of black, red and yellow, in sixteenth century style, is still retained. A black hat with red strings has recently replaced the very ugly helmet. While exercising, on night watch or in the barracks, the men wear a steel-blue dress uniform, consisting of wider tunic, knee breeches, dark blue stockings and buckled shoes. On especially solemn occasions both men and officers appear in military uniforms, with weapons and helmets.

The barracks of the Guards lie at the foot of the palace of Sixtus V. A portion of the building was erected in 1492, during the reign of Alexander VI. The canteen of the Guards furnishes them with their board.

Deputy Sheriff John Epperson collected more tax money from executions for 1911 than any other deputy has ever collected in the history of the county.

## FARMERS' UNION MEETING.

NEXT STATE CONVENTION GOES TO THE PIEDMONT.

President Dabbs is Re-elected as is Secretary Whitney Reid of Columbia.

Charleston, July 24.—The State Farmers' Union convention adjourned tonight, after selecting Anderson as the next place of meeting. Walhalla was also nominated, but Anderson easily won out.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville; vice president, J. H. Claffy, Orangeburg; secretary, J. W. Reid, Columbia; chaplain, W. E. Bodie, Saluda; conductor, C. W. Suber, Columbia; doorkeeper, A. F. Calvert, Abbeville; member of the executive committee, three years, B. Harris, Anderson; delegate to the national convention, E. W. Dabbs.

The second day's session was convened this morning by President Dabbs and an interesting session was held. The main address today were those of W. A. Sherman of Washington and Prof. W. W. Long of Clemson college on how to market cotton and the use of fertilizers. Mr. Sherman took the place of C. J. Brand, another department expert, who was prevented from attending the meeting. Then followed the prescribed five minute discussions of various phases of the subjects which had been treated by the experts, in which the individual farmers exchanged their views very liberally and the session proved most helpful to the large attendance, reinforced today by a number of Charleston county farmers.

After the recess for dinner, two executive sessions were held, at one of which there was a general discussion on how to build up the union, and at the other consideration of reports and transaction of other business matters of the organization. The discussion of the building up of the organization was one of live interest to the farmers and it was stated after the session that the subject was very thoroughly discussed with a wide range of views, and it is expected that this discussion will of itself prove of material benefit to the Farmers' Union of South Carolina.

## LAY BY LATE THIS YEAR.

Warning Sounded by State Demonstrator.

Columbia, July 24.—Laying by of the crops of cotton and corn in South Carolina should be delayed considerably this year, according to a statement yesterday by W. W. Long, State agent, farm demonstration work.

"The crop of cotton in this State is late," said Mr. Long. "It is at least two weeks late, and therefore it is very necessary that cultivation be continued. Our farmers maintain the practice of laying by their crops at a certain period, irrespective of the season or the condition of the crop."

"If the cotton crop and the late corn crop are laid by this year at the time we generally lay by our crops, with a normal season, it is going to lessen greatly the yield in the State."

"I have just received a very interesting letter from David R. Coker of Hartsville along this line. He says:

"Don't lay by your cotton at all. The cotton plant should be cultivated. Let it lay itself by, meaning that as long as it can be plowed without breaking many limbs."

"But Mr. Coker calls attention to this important fact:

"As you know, after the cotton plant has reached a height of 12 inches, the roots have occupied practically the entire soil area, and nothing but very shallow plow work can be done without seriously affecting the growth of the plant. I have observed that on very light soil it is extremely difficult to prevent plow hands from running too deep, and farmers who have this class of soil ought to be pointedly warned of the danger of deep plowing. I am satisfied that deep plowing after July 1 accounts for more crop failures than any other single cause."

"Of course a great deal of the corn in this State, especially the early planting, was laid by along about the first of July or before, but I have observed that there is a great deal of corn planted late this year. This corn will practically make nothing if it is not cultivated late, so that moisture can be conserved."

"The crops, especially in the low country, are growing rapidly and are in fine condition," Mr. Long concluded.

The non-enforcement of the law against the sale of liquor by individuals and social clubs is the only strong argument in favor of the dispensary.

A transfer of real estate has been recorded as follows: J. W. McCoy to A. L. Jackson, lot on edge of city on Street E, \$800.

## FERTILIZER PRICES LOWER.

One Result of Smith Inquiry Bill has Been to Cause Reduction of Note.

Washington, June 24.—The investigation by the department of commerce into the increase in the price of fertilizers, which was instituted as the result of a resolution introduced in the senate by Senator E. D. Smith, is still under way. The officials of the department will not be able to make their report for some little time, but it is understood that the investigation will be productive of important results. It was stated at the department today that there had been a decrease of \$13 per ton in the price of nitrate of soda since Senator Smith introduced his resolution, and there has also been a reduction in the price of other fertilizer materials.

## Institute at Wisacky.

The editor in company with Mr. W. A. Stuckey took a spin down the Lynchburg road to the pretty country home of Mr. R. M. Cooper last Monday and came back by way of the Mt. Zion road giving us a good view of some of the fine crops in that splendid farming section. Of course they took in the Institute work of the farm demonstrators from Clemson College that was scheduled to take place that day. The meeting was held under a shady grove almost in front but a little to the right of the dwelling. The place was ideal for just such an occasion and ample impromptu seats having been provided from the remnants of an old gin house with a few chairs made it very comfortable for the representative farmers that had gathered there from nearly every section of the county and some from Sumter. The editor was especially honored with an easy rocking chair, which with the highly interesting talks given by these expert demonstrators from Clemson College caused the time to fly swiftly by.

The first speaker was Mr. T. E. Kitt and his subject was "Fertilizers." He said there were three things to learn about fertilizers—how to buy, what to buy, and how to use. Cooperation is the key to the solution of the first. A car load of fertilizers can be bought cheaper than a few tons. The cooperation of neighbors to buy together and cut out the middle man is an effective way. Studying the nature of your soil and finding out what elements are mostly needed will solve the second and this is done to better advantage by doing your own mixing and save the expense of paying freight on fillers that you can put in yourself. He then gave several formulae for different soils and showed what they would save by so doing.

Mr. L. O. Watson spoke on plant diseases and showed how the plants were attacked and how to apply the remedy. His talk was very interesting and listened to with marked attention. Mr. W. A. Thomas, who was dubbed the "bug man" by Chairman S. N. Welch, greatly amused and edified his attentive audience by his plain description of the habits of the bug and stalk worms and other pest of the corn, and more especially of the ground and leaf louse and red spider that pest of the cotton. His talk was greatly enjoyed although there were some doubting Thomases among the crowd as to the habits of the ground louse.

It was now one o'clock, past the dinner hour for farmers, so the Chairman announced that they would have a short recess of one hour and enjoy an old fashion lunch picnic. Well, if you call big pans of hot rice, fried chicken, old country raised ham, tongue, and ham sandwiches, cakes and pies, with ice spiced with lemonade a lunch picnic, they had it and had it in abundance.

After the lunch, Chairman Welch announced that there would be talks on "Live Stock" and "Horticulture" by Messrs. T. R. Hayden and O. M. Clark, respectively. Mr. Hayden pointed out the need of better attention to live stock by our farmers, especially along the line of not bringing all of our work stock from the West when we can raise at least our own supply here. He is a native of Missouri, and could speak from actual results as came under his eye. That the profit between the feed staples out West and what our farmers pay for their mules is too great. He then gave some figures that were eye openers. Mr. Clark's remarks on fruit trees and plants were highly entertaining and instructive.

During the recess Col. E. J. Watson, who was detained by an auto bogging down, came in just in time for lunch. He was the last speaker and his subject was so broad and full of good advice that we will not mention it this time.

The same party to speak at the farm of Mr. W. P. Baskin on Tuesday. The crops along the road to Wisacky and back are as fine as we have ever seen in this county.—Leader and Vindicator.

The anti-dispensary folks intend to wage a terrific fight against re-establishing the dispensary in this county.—Orangeburg Sun.